Amnsements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8:15-Under the Polar Star. AMERICAN THEATRE-S-The Gree BIJOU THEATRE-S:15-Merty Male BROADWAY THEATRE-8:10-The Callph COLUMBUS THEATRE-8:15-In the Heart of the

EDEN MUSEE-S-Waxworks and Concert. EMPIRE THEATRE-8:20-Rosemary. GARRICK THEATRE S.30 Thoroughbred.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE S The Cotton Spinaer. HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA - Vaudeville. HOYT'S THEATRE-8:30-The List. OSTER & BIAL'S-S-Vaudeville. LYCEUM THEATRE-8:15-An Enemy to the King.

MANHATTAN BEACH-Rice's Evangeline and Pain's PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE-12 to 12-Vaudsville.

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## New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1896.

#### SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Thousands of persons are said to have perished by an earthquake in the northeast provinces of Japan. = open-air mass was held in San Sebastian, Spain, on the eve of the departure of troops for the Philippines and Cuba. ==== Advices , from Madrid are that the rebellion in the Philippine Islands is spreading. - General Count von Schouvaloff, Governor of Warsaw, is seri-

DOMESTIC .- The Convention of the National Democratic party in Indianapolis nominated John M. Palmer, of Illinois, for President, and Simon B. Buckner, of Kentucky, for Vice-President, and adopted a gold-standard platform. A large number of Republican delegations have made arrangements to visit Major Kinley within the next fortnight. ____ Li Hung Chang arrived in Philadelphia with his suite, and was received by Mayor Warwick and entertained at the Union League Club. - The thirtieth National Encampment of the G. A. R. was opened in St. Paul, - The Republicans of New-Hampshire held their State Convention in Concord; George A. Ramsdell was nominated for Governor.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Congress conventions were held in all the complete city districts. === A Swedish servant girl out of em ployment threw herself before an elevated train Third-ave, and One-hundred-and-twentyneth-st and was shockingly mangled. = The Sound steamboat Rosedale was sunk by the ferryboat Oregon in the East River. Winners at Sheepshead Bay: The Manxman Tom Cromwell, Cleophus, Deerslayer, Flying Dutchman and Preston. —— New-York defeated Cincinnati at baseball by 10 to 5; Brooklyn was beaten by Cleveland by 5 to 2. The stock market was irregular without im-

THE WEATHER .- Forecast for to-day: Fair and cooler. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 85 degrees; lowest, 68; average, 761/4.

At a time of increasing sales a newsdealer or train boy som times runs short of a sufficient supply of The Tribune. Readers always confer supply of The Tribune. Readers always confer a favor by reporting such cases to the Business Office of The Tribune, No. 154 Nassau-st.

The Tribune is the original McKinley and Hobart paper, and the leading one, For the best news and the most news, political and otherwise, order The Tribune.

order The Tribune.

It is conceded by contemporaries that the display of New-Jersey. Brooklyn and Westchester County news in The Tribune is without an equal in the metropolitan press; and, as the special news of those localities appears also in the regular city and mail editions of The Tribune, suburban residents can, while travelling, depend upon The Tribune absolutely for their home news.

The Board of Aldermen will probably be governed by the advice of Corporation Counsel Scott, and so will have no more trouble about the application of the Fuel-Gas Heat and Power Company for the privilege of tearing up the streets of the city to lay its mains and pipes. Mr. Scott holds that the power given to the Aldermen to regulate the laying of gas mains refers only to gas used for illuminating purposes, not to gas used for fuel or any other purpose, and that they have no right to grant the application under consideration. If the company wishes to carry out its purpose, it will have to appeal to the Legislature to amend the law.

ings, is so anxious to be put on trial on the charges that have been preferred against him that Mayor Strong should not hesitate to oblige him. When he took charge of the office Mr. Constable found it a hotbed of corruption, and in instituting the reforms that were necessary he appears to have won the cumity of a considerable number of people doing business with dreamers must see that Indiana and Michigan the Buildings Department. It is these people together could no longer save him. Moreover, in who seem to be responsible for the charges, to which Mayor Strong attaches little importance. Iowa, Missouri and Nebraska, the ticket put up The Superintendent himself is confident that a trial of them will result in his complete vindication, and apparently nothing could afford him greater satisfaction than to meet his accusers face to face.

As an answer to the reports that Mr. Sewall might retire from the Popocrat ticket, Chairman Jones has made public a letter writen by Sewall to Bryan immediately after the nomination of |

thought best for the success of the head of the against any combination of Democrats and Popticket. Bryan's answer to this generous offer ulists and Silver men, such as was then anticiis not given, but can easily be inferred. Mr. pated, he would carry every Western State now Jones declares, on the strength of this letter, that the Popocrat organization is just as loyal to declared that the strength of the Protective Sewall as Sewall is to Bryan. But the time may cause, after the experience of the last five years, come when Sewall will be glad of an excuse to and the strength of McKinley as the most conget out of the company in which he finds him- spicuous champion of that cause, would insure self. Suppose that Maine on the 14th inst. gives as emphatic a verdict against free silver and 1894. Absolutely nothing has yet appeared to repudiation as Vermont has just given; might show that their judgment was in error. he not in that case make haste to withdraw, and | unprecedented victory in Vermont reveals which avoid being completely "snowed under" in No-

It is pleasant to read the words of cordial praise bestowed on the Republican candidate for Governor by two of his neighbors in Troy, whose opinions were sought by the City Vigilance League of New-York. They speak in the highest terms of his personal and professional character, and convey the impression that as Governor Mr. Black will do his duty fearlessly and regardless of the dictation of any Boss. The League is evidently seeking information on this subject for the guidance of its members when they go to the polls. The answers they have received from Troy are satisfactory.

Both the candidates on the ticket nominated at Indianapolis seem, from their remarks after the nominations, to be intensely earnest in their purpose to make the best tight possible under the circumstances; and it is known that General Palmer reluctantly consented to allow the use of his name before the Convention. They are standing for a principle, and doubtless have no hope of earrying a single State. Formal notice of their nomination is to be served on the candidates at Louisville, on September 12, when a great demonstration will be made in a border State that has given unmistakable tokens of breaking away from its old allegiance to the Bourbon Democracy.

#### THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATS.

The National Democratic party has nominated Senator John M. Palmer, of Illinois, for President, and General S. B. Buckner, of Kentucky, for Vice-President-a ticket which will probably command more Democratic votes than any other that could have been named. A native of Kentucky, General Palmer was one of the original Republicans, and presided over the first State Convention of that party in Illinois in 1856, was one of the electors-at-large who voted for Lincoln in 1860, was distinguished as a soldier, beginning as colonel of the 14th Illinois, and rising to the rank of major-general commanding the Fourteenth Army Corps at Lookout Mountain, was elected Governor of Illinois as a Republican in 1868, but soon joined the Democratic party, and by it was elected United States Senator in 1891. He is not only popular personally, but has for years commanded the highest regard of Democrats as an able and unflinching advocate of their doctrines. No other man could have been chosen who embodies more thoroughly the convictions which have prompted organized resistance to the platform and nominations of the Chicago Convention. General Buckner was in like manner distinguished as a Confederate leader, and in civil life has been an honorable and able leader of Democrats, enjoying great popularity among them in Kentucky and the Western States. These nominations insure a large vote for the ticket in the States west of Ohio and West Virginia, and in some other Southern States also. It is not a ticket which will attract Republican votes, nor was it intended to, but it provides an honorable refuge for those Demoerats who are unwilling to vote for McKinley because of their hostility to Protection, which has been General Palmer's main point of dissent from the Republican policy, and who, nevertheless, deem it their first and highest duty to overthrow the Anarchists and defeat Bryan. The Convention adopted a platform which is

also admirably calculated to attract Democratic and repel Republican votes. Not in criticism, but in compliment, it may be said that the traditional Democratic doctrines, against which Republicans have been contending for forty ears, are stated in this platform with unusual force and distinctness. Nor would any other course have been sensible in a Convention striving to influence Democratic voters. The attack on Republican measures, the censure of Republican principles, would probably have been less emphatic and uncompromising if there had been any thought of electing candidates nominated. A Convention which only hoped to keep alive the regard of Democrats for ancient Democratic doctrines had no occasion to fit its utterances to Republican appreciation. Hence it seems almost unnecessary to express dissent from assertions of the platform which do not accord with the facts as Republicans see them. Reading many passages of this platform, one cannot escape a feeling of amazement that men who are unquestionably speaking with patriotic motives, who have been distinguished in public affairs and accounted more than ordinarily well informed, nevertheless deliberately place on record statements which to Republicans and to a large number of Democrats appear entirely contrary to the experience of the last eight years. But it would be imitating a Democratic example to expect these earnest and zealous Democrats o hide their real beliefs under any insincere reticence, and it would be the height of foolishness to expect them to win Democratic votes by uttering only opinions agreeable to Republicans. They are striving, it is but just to believe, in what they judge the most effective way, to destroy the hold of Bryan and the pernicious doctrines he represents upon Democratic voters Men who devote themselves to that task with sincere patriotisto, however widely they may seem in error in their opinions, are heartily welcomed by Republicans as allies in a struggle to uphold the honor of the Nation and to maintain the integrity of free institutions.

The candidates and platform will command : host of Democratic votes in the very States upon which the result of the election must depend, if, indeed, there has been any possibility of Bryan's success. For even his Populist managers admit among themselves that he cannot hope for any vote east of Indiana, must carry the entire South, including Kentucky and Missouri, and must then carry either Illinois, or Indiana and Michigan in order to win. The support which General Palmer will draw away from Bryan in Illinois seems to put an end to whatever chance anybody may have imagined there was of Republican defeat in a State which, at the last election, gave 72,000 Republican majority over Democrats and Populists together. So the Re-Mr. Constable, the Superintendent of Build- publicans had a plurality and fell but 8,000 short of a clear majority over Democrats and Populists in Kentucky at the election last year, and General Buckner's personal strength seems to make it certain that Bryan cannot get a plurallty in that State, even if he can come in second in the race, which is not clear. But with Kentucky lost and Illinois, even Bryan's wildest those States also, as in Wisconsin, Minnesota, yesterday will seriously divide the Democratic forces, and reduce to a minimum Bryan's chances. These are beyond a doubt the calculations which have prompted in their action men who have been for many years the shrewdest and most experienced Democratic leaders at the West. They ought to know better than anybody else how to reach and influence men of their

The Republicans of the West nominated Major

supposed by Democrats to be doubtful. They a repetition of the victories last year and in way the tide is running. But with fundamental principles of self-government at stake, and the maintenance of law and order, and the honor of the Nation, Republicans are as patriots sincerely glad to find their own great strength reinforced by thousands of Democrats, who, in showing the peril and disgrace of Bryan's election, will open the way for multitudes to "fire both barrels this

THE VICEROY AND HIS TEACHING.

The most eminent statesman of China, the victual ruler of the most populous nation on earth, whose antiquity cannot be measured, has had a hearty welcome from the President and people of the United States, the youngest of great nations, but already the richest and most powerful. In the best sense he came not as a stranger, having enjoyed the intercourse and personal friendship of eminent Americans, among whom was President Grant, and having for years studied with deep interest American affairs, and he has also personally known many of the ablest of those Chinese students who have been selected for education in this country, and well knew Minister Burlingame, by whom the treaty was negotiated under which such education of Chinese youth in American colleges began. For the first time he sees in old age a Nation which has, for more than thirty years since he became a power in China, occupied a large place in his thought.

He came to the United States on a diplomatic mission of the gravest importance to both countries. Its precise nature has yet to be officially disclosed, but it is believed to embrace as one of its chief objects the corsent of this Government to a modification of the treaty under which China is restricted from imposing higher duties on imports from the United States, Great Britain, Germany and France. The situation for the Chinese nation and the statesman who is its Ambassador and virtual head is one of extreme difficulty. Worsted in war, forced to pay a heavy indemnity to Japan, compelled to rely first upon Russian aid, for which, it is by many believed, the Russian price may be practical dismemberment of the Chinese Empire, and crippled in finances because silver, in which import duties are paid, has lost nearly half its value, China appears to have only this alternativeonsent of Western nations to the imposition of higher import duties, or practical bankruptcy and enforcement of Russian claims, probably involving the integrity or independence of the Empire.

These appear to be the facts, though the situation and the proposals of China are as yet not officially known. But if it is in the power of the United States in a measure to determine whether the Empire shall impose duties necessary for its self-preservation, the established policy of this Nation would seem to be in harmony with that appeal. It has not been an American doctrine that international obligations should be so construed as to deny a friendly nation the right to preserve its existence, or that the taxing power of one nation should be regulated by the interesis of others. If consenting to a desire of China would involve loss to American commerce, is conceivable that mutual concessions might be made. But assuredly the history and practice and the principles of the United States would not forbid a liberal construction of the underlying spirit of treaties which in the lapse of time have come to diminish by nearly half ie power of the Chinese nation to sustain itself by taxes on imports.

Without Intention, the Chinese Viceroy is doing a great service to the United States. He is here at a time when this Nation is on the point of deciding whether its monetary system shall be that of China or that of Europe, with the silver standard or the gold standard of value. He has come from the greatest silver-standard nation of the world, on the face of things to ask for relief from other nations because China has been practically bankrupted by the decline in the value of silver. He has come to urge that this decline has so impaired the resources of China that we cannot justly insist longer upon a treaty which now permits payment of duty in a coin practically worth only half what it was worth when the treatles were negotiated, because it would probably involve the dismemberment of the Empire. There could not be a more valuable object-lesson for American voters at this time. The question whether they wish to have their own Nation crippled and stripped of the power to maintain its own integrity is for them a vital one. Paid in gold, the revenues of this Nation are now too small for its necessities. Paid in silver, they would not be half enough. It is plain that they could be paid in silver only, if by free coinage gold should be driven out of gen eral use. The temperance advocate who brough before audiences a "frightful example" never enforced a lesson more impressively than the mission from the greatest silver-using nation in the world enforces the lesson that free coinage of silver is the broad road to bankruptcy,

# THE AMBITION OF GREECE.

According to a Greek writer in "The Pall Mall Gazette," the renewed troubles in Crete have revived the hopes of the Hellenes of something like a restoration of their ancient Empire. Tur key, not only in Europe, but in Asia Minor, is bound soon to be dismembered. In the final partitioning of it the laws of ethnology should prevail. Provinces in which Greeks form a majority of the population should be allotted to Greece. That would give to the Hellenic Kingdom all the Greek islands, including Crete and Cyprus, all of Epirus and the southern part of Albania and Macedenia and the coast of Asia Minor. These regions have a Greek population of 2,500,000, which would, if added to Greece, just double the present population of that Kingdom. Thrace, including Constantinople, ought perhaps also to be annexed, for in the capital and its suburbs alone there are nearly 300,000 Greeks; but, of course, the jealousies and greed of the Great Powers render such a disposition of it, at least for the present, out of the ques-

It is to be feared that this latter consideration puts the whole scheme outside the pale of possibilities. Theoretically, of course, the plan is commendable. Practically, it will never be agreed to by the Powers. The same principle, logically applied, would alter nearly every boundary line on the map of Europe. It would give part of Hungary to Rumania, part of Austria to Italy, take Finland away from Russia, give Denmark back part of the provinces of which Prussia robbed her, restore to France part of Alsace Lorraine, and re-erect the Kingdom of Poland. The Great Powers are not given to such sentimentality. Questions of abstract justice do not enter European Congresses. The Great Powers want all the plunder for themselves. They have no notion of giving it to the minor ones. Austria wanted Bosnia and Herzegovina, not to make them independent States, but provinces of her own. Russin helped Bulgaria to throw off the Ottoman yoke, not to create a free Bulgarla, but to add another province or two to her own Empire.

Bryan and Watson. At that time Sewall ex- McKinley in entire confidence that, against the I it is quite true, as the writer quoted points tion. If Maine says "ditto" to Vermont, there

pressed his willingness to do just what Bryan strongest Democrat who could be named, and out, that such an enlarged Greece would be a valuable ally to any other Mediterranean Power, especially to any that wanted to resist Russian aggression, such as Austria and Great Britain. A Greece of five millions, holding all the islands and the coast of Asia Minor, would be a formidable Power and an effective check upon Russia. But that is just the reason why there will be no such expansion of Greece. Russia knows what it would mean to her detriment, and she will therefore resist it with all her power. Rather than have it effected, she would enter upon a general European war, and in the face of such a threat all other Powers will keep their bands off and leave Greece to her fate. If they | If any one after this asks, "What is the matter would not brave the displeasure of Russia for with Long Island?" the appropriate answer will the sake of saving Armenia from annihilation. they will scarcely do so for the aggrandizement and proved anew his title to be the "poet iariat"

### POPULISM IN KANSAS.

No State, perhaps, has suffered more from the blighting effects of Populism than Kausas. It has not only paralyzed capital in the State, and kept outside capital from coming in, but it has caused a most alarming exodus of population. Commenting on the fact that the State's gain in population last year was a little less than 2,000. 'The Emporia Gazette' says: "There are about 125,000 families in the State, and there were about 10,000 babies born in Kansas, yet so many people have left the State that the natural increase is cut down to less than 2,000 net. This 'has been going on for eight years." If Kansas had gained in population during the last five years in the same ratio with the rest of the country, it would have added 500,000 to its population instead of a few thousands. So much for what Populism has done in depopulating the State.

Then as to wealth, "Every moneyed man in the State," says "The Gazette," "who could get out without great loss has gone. Every month 'in every community sees some one who has a little money pick up and leave the State. This thas been going on for eight years. Money is being drained out all the time. In towns where ten years ago there were three or four, or half a dozen money-lending concerns stimulating industry by furnishing capital, there is now none. or one or two that are looking after the interest and principal already outstanding. No one brings any money into Kansas any more. This is how the Populists have regenerated the State. They have talked it almost to the verge of bankruptcy and ruin. It has been overrun with "statesmen" and "stateswomen" of every degree of crankiness, each one with a panacea only equalled in absurdity by those of the others. until the wonder is that any rational and intelligent people have been able to remain in the State. They used to call it "bleeding" Kansas in the days before the War. The title has been even more applicable to it during the last few years, since it has been so sorely stricken and wounded by the Populists.

Fortunately for the State, however, all its sensible and intelligent citizens have not been driven out. Their numbers have been reinforced by many who, for a time, were carried away by the sophistries of Populism. They are fully aroused and determined to redeem the State from political crankism.

### KINDERGARTEN SUPERVISION.

The election of a trained professional kinder gartner as Supervisor of Kindergarten Instruction in the schools of this city is required, if worthy results are to be obtained from the introduction of the methods of Froebel into our system of primary instruction. When a man has an engine to be run he gets a person who knows something about mechanics and steam pressure to do it. However much he may esteem a stone mason who wants work, he does a potent war-cry. not employ him for an engineer. So when parents are going to subject their children to a training based on psychologic insight and the application of intricate scientific methods, they want somebody to oversee that instruction who has been thoroughly educated in the theory and practice of that method.

The teaching of the youngest children has too often been relegated to the least competent instructor in a school, in forgetfulness of the fact that it is the youngest child who most needs the very best training, and that no amount of good work subsequently can quite overcome defects in the first start. Nevertheless, almost any kind of teacher can make some sort of progress teaching babies their letters and their first spelling. But a kindergarten managed by a person who does not understand the subject is worse than no school at all. High talent and professional training may be desirable in any school, but in the kindergarten they are absolutely essential. The complexity of the system and its departure from conventional rules put it beyond the grasp of the tyro. Almost any kind friend can apply a poultice or rub in Uniment, but an experienced surgeon is called when instruments are to be handled.

Kindergarten work in connection with the New-York public schools is practically new. Its introduction has been looked upon as one of the most beneficent features of the School Reform law. Unless the most capable oversight is obtained, however, all these hopes are doomed to disappointment. It would naturally be supposed that none but the most highly trained and competent person to be found would be thought of for such a place by any member of the Board of Education, and that all anxiety on the subject was needless. Unfortunately, the history of the New-York schools does not bear out that theory. but, on the contrary, urges the necessity of watching against efforts to dispose of school patronage with other than the single-minded purpose to benefit the children, and of fighting the tendency to deny professional knowledge its proper weight in school affairs. Even now, when this strictly professional office is to be filled, candidates are proposed and seriously talked of who have had no experience with kindergarten work.

We repeat, a person may have excellent character, the best of intentions, great executive ability, many friends and unlimited interest in the publie schools without being fitted to superintend kindergartens. All of those qualities put together will not take the place of expert profes sional knowledge, ripened by ample kindergarten experience. No candidate for this office should be for a moment considered on any pleawho lacks that knowledge and experience, true and disinterested friend of the schools would want that place unless equipped properly for it. No member of the Board of Education who ought to be in the Board would allow any sort of influence to make him choose for Super visor of Kindergarten Instruction any but the best-educated expert in kindergarten teaching who can be found. The city has the opportunity, at this beginning of kindergarten work, to establish a system which will be a credit to the metropolis and a blessing to its children. Let not that opportunity be thrown away.

New-York is sorry to lose that extremely interesting person, Li Hung Chang. Long life to

With one candidate seventy-nine and the other seventy-three, there is nothing in the least enggestive of boyishness about the Indianapolis ticket. Well, one Boy is enough in this campaign, anyway.

Semi-Candidate Sewall professes that he was not in the least surprised by the result in Vermont, and affirms that there is nothing significant about it. Perhaps he is waiting to hear from his own State, but if he is wise he will oon begin to "hedge" regarding the Maine elco-

will be a loud call for Sewall to get off the ticket. Watson is not so unlikely, after all, to emerge triumphant from a position lat a little while ago seemed intolerable.

The genial Bloodgood Cutter, who has seen more of the world than some people, thus sings the praises of his native Long Irland:

There we have the great seashore. There we can hear the billows roar. There we can breathe the pure sea air. And can enjoy sea bathing there. In many countries I have been, Many grand places I have seen, Yet for all that and what did see, Long Island is the place for me.

be obvious. Cutter has 'done himself proud.' of the region of which be chants with such simplicity and strength.

Somebody has called the Indianapolis people Boltocrats. That is a term of honor. It was ex-President Harrison who declared that a bolt was now and then reassuring to the country and that "a party that cannot be split is a public menace."

A contemporary says that with the accession of "The Albany Argus" to the sound-money cause, the only Democratic journal in the State of any importance whatever supporting Bryan is "The Rochester Union and Advertiser." This is just a trifle hard on "The Rochester Herald." To characterize its efforts to boom free silver with the profits of a pay-your-notes-in-gold bank as of no importance whatever is need-

It is to be hoped that L! Hung Chang will take home to China intelligence that there is a town named Philadelphia as well as one named Brooklyn, so that the Eastern United States will no longer be, to the Celestial, New-York and a blank.

Mr. Bryan told the hearers of his four-sided speech the other day that they could get together afterward and fit the parts. This is dangerous advice. Somebody may take his speeches and put the contradictory passages in juxtaposition and show how one minute he tells the farmer he is oppressed because money is worth too much, and the next tells the wage-earner he need not fear free silver because then a silver dollar will be worth as much as the gold

The Popocratic platform says: "We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds in time of peace." If the revenues do not yield sufficient money to maintain the Government then the Government must borrow, and must pay interest on the loan. The law of necessity will continue in spite of Populistic "or position, and it is certain that the world's system of finance will continue to be uninfluenced by bubbling theorists. Bonds without interest could only exist in a disordered imagination. Government script agreeing to pay at a future date, with out interest, could not be sold at par, for it would be, in effect, an ordinary promissory note, subject to current discount. These facts the Popocrat ignores. He imagines his opposition to bond issues, which are compulsory, not elective, would be like his arbitrary fixing of ratio-all sufficient.

If John C. Sheehan undertakes to "turn down" William Sulzer there will be music in the air. Sulzer firmly believes that he might have been nominated for Vice-President on the Bryan ticket if it had not been for the enforcement of the unit rule by his fellow-delegates, and it would be too cruel to deprive him of the honor of a renomination for Congress.

"In the name of the Great Jehovah!" is still echoing among the Green Mountains, and is still

The men-and women, too, if there are anywho believe in curing all the ills coat flesh is heir to by walking barefoot in grass with the dew on it are to have an opportunity to gratify their whim in a certain portion of Central Park at certain early hours of the day. Truly we live in a land where the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness is allowed with the smallest restriction possible on the individual.

The French Academy has a legacy for the encouragement of moral literature. It will not be spent for the circulation of free-silver campaign documents.

The Bryanites are attempting to belittle the Vermont victory, and say that they didn't make ary particular effort, and didn't expect anything in that State anyway. Then we should like to know what George Fred was doing up there, and what some Popocrats meant when they intimated that a Republican majority of 15,000 was about what they expected.

## PERSONAL.

Ex-Governor Roswell Farnham, of Bradford, Vt., who is visiting his sons in Buffalo, will deliver an address before the Buffalo Society of Vermonters to-morrow evening.

A handsome granite monument to Hugh Brown, the late Highland attendant of the Queen, has been erected over his grave in Crathle churchyard. The inscription at the base of the monument is as follows: "In loving memory of Hugh Brown, Highland attendant to Queen Victoria for seven years Eighth brother of John Brown, the Queen's per sonal attendant. Died at East Lodge, Balmoral March 29, 1895, aged fifty-seven years."

Professor Prudhomme, who will retire on the 23d of the present month from the position of head of the department of foreign languages at the United States Naval Academy, will be succeeded by Lieu-tenant Strauss.

Among the passengers who sailed for Havre on the French steamer La Bretagne was Henry Foy the son of M. Foy, director of the Forges et Chantiers de la Loire, the great shipbuilding shops at St. Nazaire, Nantes and St. Denis, M. Foy has made an exhausive study of American methods of shipbuilding, having visited the Government shops at Mare Island, Cal.; Norfolk and Brooklyn, authe Union Iron Works, in San Francisco; th Cramps' yards, in Philadelphia, and other wellknown concerns. He was sent by the Ecole d'Apknown concerns. He was sent by the Ecole d'Application, du Génie Maritime, Paris, one of the placer to which American naval constructors have been sent by this Government, and his visit to this country is due to the fact that the French authorities deemed it advisable to have the American yards made the scene of a course of study in preference to the home yards, where the French students of naval architecture have heretofore taken their post-graduate course.

Senator John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, will be the principal speaker at the great Republican mass-meeting to be held in Baltimore on Monday

Professor Stowe, the husband of Harriet Beecher Stowe, often said that he saw visions of people in whom he was interested, and Mrs. Field recalls an instance of this in "The Review of Reviews." On one occasion Mrs 'towe was in her room when it instance of this in was supposed she was out of town. Professor was supposed she was out of town. Professor Stowe came in looked about him with a preoccupied air, but did not speak to her. She thought his behavior strange, and amused herself watching him; at last the situation became so extraordinary that she began to laugh. "Why." he exclaimed, with a most astonished air, "is that you? I thought it was one of my visions." The will of the late George M. Connaroe, of Phil-

adelphia, contained bequests to the American Church Building Fund Commission and the Penn sylvania Hospital. In the death the other day of M. Casenove de

Pradine. Deputy for the Loire-Inférieure, France, disappears one of the last representatives of the Legitimate monarchy. The sternness of his Royalist and Catholic convictions was allied to a most engaging charm of manner, gentleness of charac engaging charm of manner, gentleness of character and respect for the opinions of others. During a debate in the Chamber not long ago he mounted the tribune and made the following declaration: "I am an adversary of the Republic, I am its most determined adversary. I was so yesterday, I am so to-day, and I shall he so to-morrow. Every-body knows this, but I wish to add that I shall always be a loyal adversary, and I will never fight but in open daylight, as a Royalist and a Catholic, in the name of my principle and under my flag."

Henri Durant, the founder of the Red Cro movement, is in a Swiss hospital, sick and in pov-

THE TRUTH ABOUT IMPORTS AN ANALYSIS OF OFFICIAL RETURNS

It is the custom of free traders, when evidence is mentioned of the injury done to domestic industries by excessive importations and foreign competition, to evade the issue by saying that imports are not as large as they were in 1892 or 1893, under the McKinley tariff, and, therefore, home manufacturers are not, in fact, exposed to greater competition. On the face of things this is a deceptive answer, because every one knows that the consumption of the people has been materially reduced, through depression of industries and decrease of wages, so that they cannot consume as much as before of foreign and domestic products together. The actual decrease in the volume of all business passing through clearing houses during August. for example, was 17.8 per cent, comparing with the same month in 1892, and unless competing foreign goods decrease in like proportion, it follows that a larger share of the quantities consumed come from abroad. Thus the people actually consumed in 1892 about 385 millions in value of woollen goods of which only one eleventh was foreign, or 35 millions, while 350 millions were of domestic production the total consumption in this branch had fallen off no more than the volume of business of all kinds, as it really has, the decrease would be 68th millions, leaving only 316% millions to be supplied, of which the foreign imports in the fiscal year were 531/2 millions, or more than & sixth, so that the proportion supplied by foreign mills rose from 9 to 17 per cent, or nearly But, in fact, the proportion has increased still

more, because the decrease in consumption of woollens has been greater, for obvious reasons, than the decrease in the consumption of bread and meats and other necessaries. A man can wear old clothes, but cannot eat old dinners. And second, the value of foreign woollens im ported, as officially given, by no means indicates the actual value, because a vast increase in undervaluations has been permitted by the ad valorem duties of the new tariff. It is certainly within the mark to say that not more than eighttenths of the actual value in competing dutiable goods is officially reported, so that the 53% millions officially reported must have represented as much as 67 millions in actual value of goods sold here. And if, as is indicated by statistics, the actual consumption of woollens of all kinds has decreased at least a quarter, or 96 millions. the actual value of fereign goods being 67 millions, the proportion of foreign goods consumed has risen from 9 per cent to 25 per cent. In the branches in which foreign goods compete at all the proportion is even greater.

These considerations are stated at the outset because they apply in greater or less degree to every comparison of imports where considerable increase is noticed. For it is important to observe, moreover, that the material increase has been in comparatively few classes of goods. Imports of nearly all classes have declined, as might have been expected in view of the decreased consuming power of the people. But in those branches in which the most destructive changes were made in duties by the Wilson-Gorman tariff there has been either a great absolute increase or a relative increase, considering the diminished aggregate consumption of the people. The official returns of imports for the fiscal

year ending June 30 have now been published, and the following analysis places in the first class those important articles of which imports have absolutely increased a sixth or more; in the second class those in which there has been less increase or an actual decrease, and yet in nearly all a relative increase in view of reduced consumption; in the third class materials of manufacture, indicating how far decrease in domestic manufacture has been caused by diminished consuming power; and in the fourth class these articles which are commonly relied upon by students as tests of the consuming power of the people. All other imports are stated in the aggregate as a fifth class. "Other fresh fish" excludes salmon, "Other soap" excludes Castile and fancy, and silk made up into articles of clothing is stated separately from other manufactures of silk. The figures are for the fiscal year just closed, and for the fiscal year 1891-92, the last undisturbed prosperity under the old tariff, and for articles of the first class the per-

centages of increase are added: AND A PERPORE OF CHANGES IN DUTIES.

Coolen manufactures  ool, raw  ool, raw  tood and lumber  shaceo, leaf  lis  izar, refined  rt works  ay  arthenware  sh, other fresh  canges  oul tar dyes  loves	1505-96 \$53, 494-193 72, 451, 242 17, 048-557 16, 565, 130 5, 493, 548 4, 918-840 2, 773, 565 10, 665, 561 1, 942-451 2, 984-133 3, 672-945 6, 933-682 1, 195, 514	1891-92 \$33,565,879 19,688,108 9,718,587 10,332,423 1,694,720 566,331 2,336,698 715,151 1,210,338 403,345 1,210,338 1,614,226 5,830,389 3,00,854	Inc. P.c. 50.4 64.8 75.4 60.0 129.9 844.9 110.5 21.8 381.9 122.6 90.3 16.0 201.2
oper and manufactures.	1.195,014 3.116,806	2,354,797	
air manufactures	\$07,070 1,123,358 \$12,040 1,410,680	114,102 618,318 319,418 681,227	81.7 154.8 47.4
pirits, not brandy	569,569	310,505	83.5

\$25, 224, 841 10, 107, 31 8, 758, 864 12, 315, 861 1, 812, 675 1, 866, 214 12, 626, 297 26, 296, 207 3, 342, 704 25, 821, 607 ..\$128,340,525 \$134,156,20 Totals ... CLASS III-MATERIALS OF MANUFACTURE \$2,545,258 1,100,846 12,870,634 30,520,177 630,419 16,781,533 1,220,612 2,133,254 6,068,665 Tops India rubber

\$80,701 19,803,000 2,502,461 3,653,378 6,512,607 6,574,483 22,050,323 3,047,825 8,607,870 Iron ove
Lead
Leather
Metal compositions
Silk, raw
Spices
Tin \$115,665,017 \$128,903,416

\$81,864,200 84,700,451 12,704,440 6,708,497 7,107,005 2,387,078 2,141,364 Sugar
Coffee
Tea
Precious stones
Wines
Cocca
Clears and cigarettes 126, SH, 807 14, 373, 222 12, 354, 421 8, 944, 568 9, 221, 041 2, 832, 047 Let it be observed, first, that the articles in

the first class are arranged in the order of the actual increase in value as reported. Next it is important to note that the decrease in imports of articles in the last class, which ere commonity regarded by scientists as tests of consumption, has been greater than the decrease in volume of all business. A certain part of the world's business must go on, whether the people have much or little to spend. The decline in this class is 27.5 per cent, in miscellaneous imports 11.5 per cent, and in materials of manufacture 19,3 per cent, though the decrease in the latter class would be much greater but for the abnormal demand for hides caused by scarcity in tas country during part of the year. Taking these three classes together, thus embracing all meports except those especially affected by changes of duty, there appears a decrease of 18.7 per cent, which happens to be remarkably close to the decrease in volume of business disclosed by the latest clearing house returns. But has any

of the great manufactures? Of those in the second class, one item only shows a decrease as great as might have been expected in view of the consuming power of the people, and that decrease, 27.3 per cent in tin plates, is a tribute to the heneficent power of the act of 1800, which established that new industry in the country so firmly that it has not yet beca uprooted. In pig iron and steel ingots a considerable increase in imports appears in spite of the heavy decrease in general consumption, namely,

similar decrease appeared in imports of products